

MORE LATE NEWS. Residents of northern Utah and southern Idaho: The Standard-Examiner is more than one hour (train time) nearer to you than other complete Utah newspapers. That means more last-minute news reaches you via the Ogden newspaper.

Weather. UTAH - Generally fair today and Thursday except probable showers in north-western portion; cooler tonight. IDAHO - Tonight and Thursday fair and cooler.

Utah Guard Killed; Manager Wounded

SALT LAKE, June 14.—Governor Charles Mabey at 5 o'clock this afternoon issued a proclamation declaring martial law in the Carbon county, Utah, coal district, in view of the fatal shooting there today. Governor Mabey said the troops should be ready to entrain tonight.

SALT LAKE, June 14.—A mine guard named Webb was shot and killed and H. P. Lewis, general manager of Standard Fuel company of Standardville, Utah, and an unidentified Greek miner were wounded today when a railroad train carrying new miners to the company's mine was ambushed by men in ambush, according to reports received.

The train, of the Utah Railway company, was ambushed at Jacobs, near Standardville, the advices stated. Superintendent Lewis was acting as engineer of the train, having taken charge when the regular crew refused to operate it upon learning that it was conveying men to the mines to take the place of the regular miners who are on strike.

The attackers, who are declared by Standardville peace officers to have been striking miners, fired upon the train from both sides. They fled into the hills after firing and were pursued for a short distance by deputy sheriffs and guards.

Governor Charles Mabey of Utah, upon learning of the shooting in the coal region near Standardville, Utah, ordered mobilization of national guard troops at Salt Lake City and Ogden for possible dispatch to the coal area to-day.

BETSY ROSS, MAKER OF FIRST FLAG, AND AUTHOR OF "STAR SPANGLED BANNER" EULOGIZED

President Harding Accepts Monument to Francis Scott Key and Takes Part in Pageant Parade Conducted Near Scene of Battle Which Inspired National Anthem.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—President Harding, accompanied by Mrs. Harding, arrived in front of the headquarters of the Betsy Ross society to-day for the observance of Flag Day in the city.

Preceding the ceremony was a parade in which members of the society and other patriotic organizations took part. The parade was held on the city streets and was one of the largest ever held in Philadelphia.

President Harding, who was in the parade, was seen by thousands of people. He was accompanied by Mrs. Harding and a large group of officials. The parade was held in honor of the first flag made by Betsy Ross.

Monument to Key. A monument to Francis Scott Key, author of the national anthem, was dedicated in front of the White House in Washington, D. C., to-day.

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CALLS U.S. GOVERNMENT CHAMPION BOOTLEGGERS

UNIONS OPEN NEW DRIVE ON CHILD LABOR

Federation Must Get Constitution Amended, Gompers Tells Convention

Resolution to Amalgamate Unions By Industries Is Introduced

CINCINNATI, June 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—Organized labor again raised its voice at the convention of the American Federation of Labor here today against child labor, coupling with this an observance of Flag day.

The day's program was devoted to child labor, with reference to the supreme court's recent decision of two months ago holding a state child labor law unconstitutional.

The day's program was opened by the Central Labor Union of this city, presiding Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, with an American flag. Then the delegates turned to the program of protest against child labor.

Began years ago. Mr. Gompers told the delegates that as far back as 1881 in the first constitution adopted by the federation, a declaration was made for the enactment of state laws prohibiting labor by children under 14 years old.

Radical charge urged. Delegates favoring radical changes in the American Trade Union movement made their first move today by introducing a resolution favoring the amalgamation of existing unions by industries into single organizations.

113 resolutions. The California state federation asked adoption of a resolution declaring in favor of a ban on Oriental immigration, denying "admission as immigrants and permanent residents, all aliens who are ineligible to citizenship under laws of the United States."

Formation of a central bank in Washington "with such branch banks as occasion may demand," was proposed by a resolution of the Wyoming state federation.

Several resolutions dealing with Russia, both for and against recognition by the United States government, one hundred and thirteen resolutions were introduced today.

Drunk anti-rum speaker arrested. PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—George Tyler of Baltimore, lecturer on the "Pitfalls of Rum," was held by the coroner Tuesday to be criminally responsible for the death of Miss Mary Emsie, on May 27, on the ground that he was intoxicated while driving the automobile that killed her.

Triumvirate to Manage Soviets During Illness of Red Premier. BERLIN, June 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—Another German specialist has been summoned to attend Premier Lenin of soviet Russia, it was stated here today.

During passport becoming easier. WASHINGTON, June 14.—Revised regulations announced Tuesday by Secretary Hughes simplify requirements for Americans desiring to visit Russia.

Idaho Falls, Idaho, June 14.—While members of the city police force are called upon many times to perform duties that do not come under the regular routine of their office, they were called upon last night for a task that takes the prize, when two of the stalwart "coppers" assisted at the arrival of a young Indian brave into this world.

EVIDENCE IN WARD MYSTERY BEING SIFTED

Facts on Slayer's Connection With Race Track Brought Out

Millionaire Baker Eludes Server of Grand Jury Subpoena

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 14.—Two men who knew Walter S. Ward, wealthy young baker, who has confessed to killing Clarence Peters, when Ward played the races, told their stories to District Attorney Weeks just before the grand jury met to consider the Ward case Tuesday.

The men were Alfred E. Blute, a race-track follower, and Edward Heffner, in whose pocket was found a letter written by Ward on the day Peters was killed. Blute declared he had received no subpoena for the grand jury but went to Mr. Weeks to tell his story voluntarily.

He asserted that Ward impressed him as being a "fine fellow," and did not appear to be a "weeper." Blute's sister had asserted that Blute gave Ward a tip on a horse named Assume, which paid big money, but that Ward never paid Blute and a man named Byrnes through whom the bet was placed, any share of his winnings.

Sheriff Werner was the first witness called before the grand jury when it resumed consideration of the Ward case. The sheriff was in the room an hour and fifty minutes, going over the case from the time Peters' body was found on the lonely Kensico road to the present.

Two of the most important witnesses for whom subpoenas had been issued did not appear. They were George S. Ward, father of the slayer, and Mrs. Anna Willard Curtis, his mother-in-law. Deputy sheriffs reported they had been unable to serve either of the witnesses, since the subpoenas were issued last Friday.

RAIL BROTHERHOODS WILL DEBATE WAGES. CHICAGO, June 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—Negotiations over wages and working conditions will be held between the conductors and trainmen and executives of western railroads today. A conference of brotherhood officials and representatives of the roads was expected to be held in Chicago next Friday, June 16, to reopen the matter.

TO PROTECT GIRLS FROM FLIRTY BOSS. BOISE, Idaho, June 14.—The Boise Business Women's club is instituting a campaign to protect the office girl from the flirty employer and the same time declared that the "camp" was going. This is part of a movement to increase efficiency among office girls. The club will keep a list of all offices in which girls might be annoyed by "flirtatious boss."

STREET CAR FORCE AND BAKERS STRIKE. MEXICO CITY, June 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—Mexico City is without street car service today, the bakers are not working and the suspension of the light, power and water supply service were expected momentarily this morning as a result of a strike initiated by the street car men shortly after midnight. Elaborate precautions have been taken to prevent violence.

Idaho Cops Help Stork To Bring Young Indian Brave Into World. IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, June 14.—Some reason, the head of the household became incensed at his squaw and threw her out of the camp. People passing by, notified the police station and the tallest and the heaviest officers on the force were dispatched to the scene of the difficulties. When they arrived, they soon saw that reinforcements were needed and finally succeeded in securing the services of an Indian woman to assist them.

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Brewer's Letter To Harding Viewed As Pro-German Plot To Smash Merchant Marine

THE CHARGE

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—A letter charging the United States is "inconspicuously the biggest bootlegger in the world," written by August A. Busch, president of the Anheuser-Busch, Inc., while enroute to Europe aboard the steamship George Washington, and which has been forwarded to President Harding was made public here today, together with an accompanying letter by Adolphus Busch III, his son.

A third letter by Anheuser-Busch, Inc., addressed to members of congress requests an investigation into the enforcement department of the government in relation to the prohibition act.

The letter of August A. Busch, addressed to his associates, says in part: "We are now approaching the coast of France. As this vessel is operated by the United States shipping board, I was amazed to learn that the shipping board vessels are the wettest on the ocean."

"I learn that passage on these ships has been sold with a positive money-back guarantee that the bars for the sale of intoxicating liquors would be thrown wide as soon as they pass the three-mile coast line."

WORLD'S BIGGEST BOOTLEGGERS. "This makes the United States inconspicuously the biggest bootlegger in the world."

"Two reasons I believe should impel us to bring this information to the attention of the president are that the chief executive is charged with the duty of defending the constitution and taking care that the laws are faithfully executed and should be informed of this fact."

"We have been forced for more than two years to meet unfair and unlawful competition in practically every town and city in the United States. For the United States to act aside its constitution and laws in the operation of its own business enterprises, increases our difficulties many fold, because it encourages violators of the law to renew and greater activity."

SELL BOOZE TO MAKE MONEY. "I understand that the shipping board has brought to the notice of high officials of the government the fact that it could not compete on the high seas with the ships of other nations and obey the constitution and the Volstead act. And either by direct or indirect means, the shipping board is permitted to do in the dark that which it is illegal to do—in order that it may make money."

LETTER FROM SON. The letter of Adolphus Busch III, which accompanied the letter of his father to the president, written from St. Louis under the date of June 8, 1922, says in part:

"I am transmitting herewith a letter we have just received from my father, August A. Busch, president of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., written on board the United States steamship George Washington. A copy of the wine list enumerating intoxicating liquors of every character is enclosed for your information."

"Because it is axiomatic that American ships wherever they float are American territory and under the jurisdiction of the laws of the United States the government's liquor policy regarding the ships of the United States shipping board constitute a violation of the constitution and the Volstead act in at least three important respects."

CONSTITUTION VIOLATED. "As American sovereignty follows the flag it is a violation of the constitution and the enforcement act for the government to sell intoxicating liquors on American ships."

(Continued on Page Two.)

SHALL UNCLE SAM'S STEAMSHIPS BE WET OR DRY

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14.—(By The Associated Press.)—The question of whether United States ships shall be wet or dry today brought charges from August A. Busch, president of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., that the United States has become "the biggest bootlegger in the world" by selling liquor on shipping board vessels when outside the three-mile limit, a reply from Chairman A. D. Lasker of the board declaring that liquor was and would be sold on the board's vessels, and a statement from Prohibition Director Haynes that he would "act in a vigorous manner" to enforce the laws as soon as it is determined that liquor selling on United States vessels is illegal.

Mr. Lasker further charged that during the war the late Adolphus Busch was "possibly the Kaiser's closest friend in this country," this charge bringing a statement from Anheuser-Busch, that in another letter it will deny this and will state that the Anheuser-Busch organization "reserves the right to protest when the United States government buys German beer to sell on its ships and will not let American beer be made."

RIGHT TO KICK, BREWERS REPLY TO MR. LASKER. "Uncle Sam Buys German Beer and Won't Let us Make Any"

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—A second letter on the subject of the sale of liquor will be mailed Chairman Lasker of the United States shipping board in a few days by Anheuser-Busch, Inc., it was announced today. The letter will be written and signed by Chairman Lasker that the late Anheuser-Busch was "possibly the Kaiser's closest friend in America." It was added.

The letter will state that the Anheuser-Busch organization reserves the right "to protest when the United States government buys German beer to sell on its ships, and will not let American beer be made," the announcement amplified.

The announcement said that "if the government decides to make an investigation of this matter, we will establish by a reliable witness that Mr. Lasker has said that he went to President Harding with this whole matter and told him that the sale of liquor on the shipping board ships would help to solve the board's financial problems and that he said that President Harding replied to him:

"Mr. Lasker, you are chairman of the shipping board; you know what to do."

(NOTE.—The wine list of the United States S. S. George Washington sets forth that Drexler's pilsener, a German made beer, is for sale at 40 cents for a quart bottle. Champagnes of the best brands are listed at \$2.50 a pint, less the cost of "hot-gut" whisky on the bootleg market.

The list sets forth that the celebrated brands of Scotch whisky are for sale over the bar at 20 cents a drink. In one corner is the announcement: "American moonshine whisky 30 cents a pony." "Old American rye moonshine" sells for 20 cents a drink, according to the list.)

SEMENOFF RETURNS WITH BUOYED HOPES. VANCOUVER, B. C., June 14.—Recalled to Asia by petitions said to contain the names of members of Siberian General Gregorie Semenov, a man of the Cossacks is here and will sail on the liner Empress of Asia to Harbin Manchuria.

THE REPLY

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The shipping board holds that "neither the Volstead act nor the right of the amendment apply to American ships outside the three mile limit," Chairman Lasker declared today in a letter to Adolphus Busch, III, vice president of the Anheuser-Busch-Brewer company of St. Louis. Confirming reports that alcoholic drinks were being served on American ships at sea, Mr. Lasker asserted that the shipping board had approved this custom "both from the standpoint of legal right and from the standpoint of the life and security of our national merchant marine."

CONTINUES RUM SALE. "The shipping board has permitted and will continue to permit the serving of liquor on its ships," he continued, "so long as foreign flag ships are allowed to enter and depart from our shores exercising that privilege."

Mr. Lasker's letter was in reply to a communication addressed by Mr. Busch to President Harding with reference to alcoholic drinks being regularly served on shipping board vessels at sea. The matter had been referred to him, the shipping board chairman explained, since "the president is unacquainted with the subject you cover."

"If the sale of liquor be prohibited on all boats entering or departing from American ports there is no voice in the shipping board that would be raised in protest."

CALLS IT PROPAGANDA. "Your letter to the president and the letter from your father which you attached thereto have on their face been written entirely with a view to their effect on the public when published and in an attempt to insure their publication, I am informed that you have sent printed copies of your letters to the press of America."

"Wherefore, my reply to you is not merely intended for you, but is also written with a view to public rejoinder."

BREWERY BEFORE MARINE. "I believe you to be thoroughly selfish and that you are acting in the hope of creating a public revolt against prohibition so that you may revive the sale of your liquors, utterly regardless of how you might hurt the American merchant marine in your efforts to create a situation to benefit your brewery."

"It is, of course, notorious that the Adolphus Busch who founded your brewery was possibly the Kaiser's closest friend in America and that your family for many years has maintained a castle in Germany; your action in any event will not displease your German friends whose greater hope of a restored German merchant marine is in a hurt to America's new-born merchant marine."

HANDS DECLARED UNCLEAN. "I refer to these extraneous facts not in resentment, but that it may be made clear that in my opinion you do not come before the bar of public opinion with clean hands."

Mr. Lasker made public at the same time the text of an opinion just rendered to him by Elmer Schlesinger, general counsel of the shipping board, upholding anew the legitimacy the serving of liquor on American ships at sea.

Mr. Schlesinger declared prohibition laws to be effective "throughout the entire territorial limits of the United States."

The opinion cited numerous cases to show that American ships outside the three mile limit could not be considered as being in American waters.

(Continued on Page Two.)